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THE STRIKE IS OFF

And the Switchmen May Return to Work, If They Can.

GRAND MASTER SWEENEY'S ORDER

Declaring the Strike at an End at Midnight Last Night.

ALL THE ALLIED ORGANIZATIONS

Declined to Go Out, and There Was Nothing Left for Sweeney to Do. The Men All Notified--The Conference With the Officers of the Other Trainmen's Orders Fruitless--They Could Not See the Adviseability of a General Strike, and the Switchmen's Brotherhood Was Without Means to Carry the War on Themselves--Events of the Day.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 24.—At midnight to-night Mr. Sweeney, the head of the switchmen's order, officially recognized the fact that the strike movement of switchmen which was inaugurated twelve days ago in this city had failed. In the official term of the order, the strike was declared off. The men who were formerly employed as switchmen in the railway yards will before daylight be notified by their local officials that the purpose for which they quit their employment has not been accomplished, and they are now at liberty to go back to their places, if they can.

The beginning of the end, or what was until Sunday an almost general strike of switchmen in the Buffalo railroad yards, was marked by Mr. Sweeney's appeal to the heads of orders of railway workers to meet him in conference in this city. Mr. Sweeney was brought face to face with the fact, as stated in these dispatches Sunday night, that there was no longer any strike of switchmen in the Buffalo yards.

CERTAIN DEFEAT.

The evident fact that the companies had resumed the natural conduct of their business without the men who had left their employ with Mr. Sweeney's sanction pressed home to the grand master workman the conviction that his local followers had become no longer striking switchmen, but only idle men, whose work in the throwing of switches but whose positions had been forfeited without profit to themselves. Their leader was brought to see by daily developments in the yards that if his men were saved at all, some power beyond his resources or theirs must be invoked.

At this point the fact should be stated which has not before been made public, as one of the hampering conditions which entered into the problem Mr. Sweeney set himself to solve. The organization is without a reserve and without money, the leader who has been trying here to win against the railroads has found how necessary is a bank account in an organized effort of labor for the establishment of new conditions which are not acceptable to railroads with a large money reserve.

A FRUITLESS CONFERENCE.

Mr. Sweeney turned as a last resort toward the other organizations of the railway workers, and his invitations to Messrs. Sargent, Clark, Arthur, Wilkinson and Thurston were the visible indications that the switchmen must confess defeat without fraternal aid. Before noon to-day each of these labor leaders, save Messrs. Arthur and Thurston, were in the city.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, Messrs. Sweeney, Clark and Wilkinson proceeded to the Hotel Broedel. Arriving at room 18, which was that occupied by Mr. Sargent, of the firemen, that gentleman received them at the threshold, ushered them in and closed and bolted the door. There was little formality in the procedure of conference. Mr. Sweeney was asked at once to set forth the position in which he and his men were placed. He did so at length and in detail.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sweeney's statements, Mr. Sargent reiterated what he had already stated, that his men should not go out on a sympathetic strike unless all railway organizations did so. It was a case that demanded that a general issue should be made by all organized railway labor, then he would be in line with his firemen; otherwise the firemen would be kept in boiling water.

Mr. Clark stated that the conductors had no grievance, and that while they believed the demands of the switchmen were just, there would be no strike of conductors save to redress the wrongs of the conductors.

Mr. Wilkinson, for the trainmen, informed the switchmen's leader that he felt that the original demands of the switchmen were fair, if ever any demands were just, but his order could not consent to co-operate by a sympathetic strike. Those statements, having been made, Mr. Sweeney had received his ultimatum. The conference broke up about 7 o'clock and all save Mr. Sweeney strolled together down the broad staircase to the lobby. Nearly the entire force of newspaper correspondents who were waiting the result. The three labor chiefs frankly stated the ultimatum they had severally given to the switchmen's leader.

Nearly a mile up Main street, in one of the big hotels, four men lounged upon a big leather sofa. Finally a slight, wiry figure hurried in, and beckoning to the four, proceeded with them to room 163, on the fourth floor of the hotel. It was Mr. Sweeney's room and the slight, wiry man was Mr. Sweeney. The men who were awaiting him were local representatives of the men who had gone on a strike. Then began a confab which was continued until after 11 o'clock.

A conclusion was reached by those who waited, and Master Workman Moriarty came in the hallway and whistled to indicate that the head of the switchmen's order was then ready to communicate with the people

through the press. The correspondents filed into a small room.

The head of the order, tapping a pencil in a ruminating fashion, and in a tone of voice as scarcely to be heard across the room, said: "A conclusion has been reached by the duly authorized representatives of the switchmen, and it is that this trouble is ended at midnight to-night. That is all I have to say and I don't propose to answer any questions, so you need not ask any."

Silence fell upon the entire company. The newspaper men stared in surprise for a moment at Mr. Sweeney, and as questions were about being put by several, he added: "Four hundred and fifteen switchmen can't fight 8,000 troops and four or five railroad companies."

"Will any of your men be taken back by the roads?" asked a retiring correspondent.

"They need trained and skilled help, and they certainly cannot get any better men than these," was Mr. Sweeney's response. It is probable that the troops will be speedily withdrawn.

A RUNNING FIGHT

Between Soldiers and Strikers--Manahar's Ante-Mortem Statement.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 24.—A detachment of Company I, Twenty-third regiment, of Brooklyn, in command of Lieutenant J. F. Handy, had a running fight with some men in the New York Central yards at Cheektowaga early this morning. The yardmaster had reported that coupling pins of freight cars were being pulled and a detail was sent out to look for the persons who were doing this work. They saw four men acting suspiciously and gave chase to them. A number of shots were fired by the soldiers and two men gave themselves up. The other two escaped.

The prisoners were taken to the court in this city this morning and held for the grand jury.

At Rochester, it is learned that a number of switch tenders, conductors and yard men also struck with the switchmen, making fifty in all. All are now at work again but may go out this afternoon. Early this morning, a Lehigh Valley engine was backing a work train to East Buffalo, when it struck a sleeping soldier, John Delehanty, of Company "D," Twelfth New York. He was taken to the Emergency hospital, where the doctors cannot say whether or not he will recover.

Sheriff Beck says: "Under the present circumstances it will be unwise to remove any of the troops. We are now in the most serious part of the business."

Adjutant General Porter says: "The troops will remain here until there is no further danger to persons and property. If more troops are needed, they will be brought and kept for the same."

The ante mortem statement of Thomas Manahar, who was shot at Tift farm last night by members of the Twenty-second regiment, was taken this morning. He said he had been a switchman for the Buffalo Creek railroad; was a native of America and was thirty-one years old. He was standing at the corner of Ganson street and the turnpike early last evening with four or five other men. Manahar struck one of the men working on the Lehigh Valley road and the man fired two shots at him. Neither of the shots took effect. Then the soldiers came up and fired two shots and "put bullets in me," they had guns.

"They did not tell me to stop," continued Manahar. "I walked over to the saloon on Ganson street and the soldiers followed and made me a prisoner. Then they took me to the Lehigh Valley soldiers' emergency hospital and afterwards to the Sister's hospital. I did not see the men who were with me on Ganson street doing anything. They followed me to the saloon and I saw the soldiers take one of them. I attacked the 'scab' because he was working in my place. I carried no weapon."

It is not believed that Manahar will live through the day.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

The Strikers Give in Their Grievances. Several of Them Testify.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 24.—In a large hall at Swan street and Main the state arbitration board gathered at 10 o'clock this morning. Forty minutes after the hour named for opening, Master Workman Sweeney came in, and Chairman Purcell, calling the board to order, announced the statute under which the hearing was to be held. Counsellor Hynes asked that a copy of the recent ten hour law be placed in evidence and the board consented.

John McMahon, a young switchman, who was recently an employee of the Erie, and who was chairman of the grievance committee, was called to the stand. He read to the board a copy of the well known demands made upon the Erie and other roads before the recent strike.

Then followed a detail of the grievance committee's demands upon Superintendent Brunn and General Manager Walters, of the Erie, and the final refusal of the latter to accede to the demands. The polling of the 110 switchmen in the Erie yards was rehearsed, eighty-five of the total number voting to strike. When asked if there were eighty-five switchmen for and the balance against a strike, McMahon said they did not see all the men, but they knew they were all for it, and when they got eighty-five names secured they struck. Witness said he had worked over ten hours without pay since the passage of the ten hour law. The Erie officials had not said they refused to obey the ten hour law. Grievance Chairman Bass, of the Lehigh, and men of the other roads recently involved were afterward sworn, and recited the details of their demands on their companies and the steps leading up to the strike August 11.

At the afternoon session Division Superintendent C. A. Brunn, of the Erie, was present. The first witness examined was George Dalton, a Buffalo Creek switchman, and a grievance committee member, who said he had once worked 36 hours on a stretch and often 18 and 19 hours at a time.

John Scannell, a non-union switchman on the Erie since 1878, said he worked 11 or 12 hours a day for a day's work and was paid for overtime reckoned up in days of 12 hours each. He sometimes went hungry two hours or more beyond his dinner hour.

E. H. Larmon, who was for eleven months employed by the Lehigh Valley, said that when he complained about

the errors in his time card he was discharged.

John Gorman, a non-union switchman employed by the Central up to May last, was one of the three men to present a list of grievances to the Central for which act he said he was suspended five days, and then after six days employment was discharged with his two fellow committeemen.

The board adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Flower Offers a Reward.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 24.—Governor Flower issued a proclamation to-day in which he says, "I direct the attention of the people of the state to the provision of the penal code relating to interference with running trains."

He then offers a reward of \$100 to be paid upon the arrest and conviction of each person who shall, during the next thirty days, violate the provisions of the penal code relating to steam railroads.

HOAR ON HOME RULE.

The Senator Urges Conservation Upon Irish-Americans.

WORCESTER, MASS., August 24.—The Rev. Dr. J. T. Conaty, of this city, has received a letter from Senator George F. Hoar, who is now travelling in France for his health, dealing with the home rule question in Ireland, and the duty of the Irish-Americans in aiding the Irish representatives in Parliament. In the letter, which is dated at Paris, July 26, Senator Hoar says:

"I think the American friends of home rule for Ireland are in a condition to exercise great influence upon the future progress of that cause and to avoid what seems to be a very great danger. Gladstone, with his majority of forty-two, has to encounter a hostile house of lords, a hostile press, a hostile sentiment of the upper classes, and the universities, and it is rumored, a hostile queen. The opposition will be vigorous, compact, and led with a great adroitness and skill."

"If Gladstone were to be disabled or to die, it is hard to see where a leader could be found under whom the somewhat discontented elements who now march under the banner of home rule could be united in any steady policy. If the Irish friends of home rule make unreasonable demands, or even if they go the full extent of what are clearly reasonable and just demands, and Mr. Gladstone should in that way lose his majority or fail to accomplish anything, the success of home rule must be postponed to a very distant day indeed."

"It seems to me, therefore, that America ought to utter her voice, which has been so influential in the cause of home rule, counseling the Irish representatives to be content for the time being with taking one firm, forward step, even if they shall not for the time being gain anything which they desire. Such a step, once taken, will never be retraced."

CONVICTS TO RETURN

To Work in the Mines--Tennessee Authorities Refuse to Annul the Lease.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 24.—The officers of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway company and the board of prison inspectors met again to-day to consider the answer of the lessee to the orders recently made by the inspectors. After the consultation the board of inspectors issued a statement in substance as follows:

"That the board has no power to entertain a voluntary proposition for the cancellation of the lease contract; that observing all legal questions adjudicated by the courts and for the purpose of carrying out the lease contract under the existing law, the board accepts the proposition of the lessee, and hereby orders that the convicts be returned to the branch prisons from which they were removed at the earliest practicable moment. This means that the state will guard and protect the lessee against violence from mobs and that the mines will soon be reopened and the convicts put at work."

Labor Commissioner Ford was in the city to-day and said he had no fear of a trial; that he would be able to show his innocence of all the charges made against him.

A Threatened Attack.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 24.—A special to the Times from Atlanta says that the miners at Whiteside, Tenn., threaten to attack the stockade at Coal City, Ga., and release the prisoners there. The companies at Rome and Dalton, Ga., are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for a movement to the threatened point.

An Injunction Stopped Them.

CLEVELAND, O., August 24.—The members of the Iron Hall in this city, despite their protestations of confidence, took alarm from the developments in Indianapolis and Philadelphia, and tonight representatives of the thirty-two Cleveland branches had a meeting to take possession of all money and withdraw from the organization. They had scarcely begun to discuss the matter when they learned that late this afternoon two of the members, John H. Brown and William E. Croley, had begun suit for a receiver for Cuyahoga county and that had enjoined the banks from paying out any Iron Hall money. The hearing will occur on Saturday. The amount of money in bank in the city is about \$25,000. There are about 3,600 members of the order in Cleveland.

The Letter Carriers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 24.—The National Association of the Letter Carriers in convention yesterday made provision for an annual appropriation of \$100 with which to decorate the graves of "Sunset" Cox in Greenwood cemetery. It was ordered that a protest should be forwarded to Postmaster General Wanamaker against numerous postmasters—notably the postmaster at Boston, of employing substitute letter carriers at twenty-five cents an hour when they are vacancies on the regular force of carriers.

The True Laxative Principle

of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well-informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

THE CHOLERA

Raging in German and French Ports and is Spreading.

EVERY PRECAUTION BEING TAKEN

By the United States Authorities to Prevent Its Transportation

IN VESSELS BOUND FOR AMERICA.

Stringent Quarantine Measures at New York, Philadelphia and Other Points--United States Consuls in Europe on the Lookout--Official Notifications to This Government. Immigrants' Baggage to Be Thoroughly Examined and Fumigated. Great Care to Be Exercised in All Departments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24.—The following dispatch was received at the state department to-day from the United States consul at Hamburg: "Emigrants must be regarded as coming from cholera-infested districts. Shall see that steamers and baggage are disinfected."

The department has more reassuring news from Havre, France, relative to the reported epidemic of cholera there. Consul Williams telegraphed that the Paris and Havre medical experts have had a conference, and after a full examination admit the presence of local cholera. They deny, however, that it is Asiatic cholera. The disease is not spreading and the alarm is now subsiding. Great precautions have been taken on the matter.

The treasury department is following up the precautions heretofore adopted and will use all means at hand to keep the cholera out of the country. Assistant Secretary Spaulding has communicated with Dr. Glavis, attorney for various steamship companies, and expressed to him the hope that the treasury department would have the cooperation of the companies in the disinfection of immigrants' effects. Dr. Glavis in reply says the steamship lines are fully impressed with the gravity of the situation, and that nothing shall be omitted on their part. Every safeguard will be applied to prevent the bringing here of immigrants' effects which are not carefully disinfected.

Nothing has been heard at the treasury department of the proposed departure from Havre for Boston of a number of Jews from Odessa, who originally intended to go to New York, but whose journey was interrupted at Lyons because of the refusal of the steamship line to take them to New York. The department will not take any steps to prevent their departure from Havre, as that, it is said, is a matter resting entirely with the steamship companies. The department will, however, subject the emigrants to a very rigid examination when they get to Boston, so as to prevent the introduction of cholera germs.

AT NEW YORK.

Everything Possible Will Be Done by the Quarantine Officers.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The quarantine officials at this port are busy preparing to prevent any importation of cholera from the infected European ports. Orders have been given by the commissioners to have the fever ship, Samuel Carlton, ready for hospital use in the lower bay as soon as received. There are five vessels due this week from Hamburg, where cholera is now raging. These ships have about 2,000 immigrants aboard. They will be detained at quarantine and thoroughly examined.

The French line steamship La Touraine, which left Havre last Sunday, is due here on Saturday. As cholera is also reported at Havre, the vessel will be duly subjected to quarantine regulations on her arrival.

Nothing has as yet been done at the Ellis Island immigrant station towards preventing the introduction of cholera by immigrants, but the physicians in charge will keep a sharp lookout for any symptoms among newly arrived.

THE CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.

Alarming Reports from the German Port. Genuine Asiatic Cholera.

HAMBURG, August 24.—Cholera has broken out in all parts of the city and its suburbs, though the break is worst in the harbor quarter. To-day 340 persons were attacked and 130 cases proved fatal. Several of the worst infected streets have been closed by the police. Prof. Koch declares that he has found several cases of true Asiatic cholera. Twenty-nine cases were reported in Altoona to-day. The thermometer registered 97 in the shade to-day.

LATER--THE NUMBER OF CASES.

The newspapers here have been affected by the cholera scare, and their reports concerning disease contains more or less exaggeration. The official statistics show that during the period between August 18 and yesterday there were 219 cases of suspected cholera reported. Of this number seventy-five of the patients died. To-day the heat was oppressive, despite a heavy thunder storm. All the shops where disinfectants are sold are besieged by crowds of people clamoring for the various preventives. Many of the shopkeepers have sold out every ounce of their disinfectants.

No Rag From Cholera Districts.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—A circular prepared at the marine hospital service, having the approval of the treasury department, was issued to-day. It is ordered that after September 20 rats from any foreign port will be refused entry into the United States unless said rats are accompanied by a certificate from the consular officer at the port of shipment to the effect that they have been disinfected in accordance with the methods herein described.

It is also ordered that rats gathered or shipped from any port or place where cholera is known to prevail in epidemic form will be denied entry into

the United States absolutely on and after the date of this circular, except such as were then afloat, which must be disinfected on arrival.

Cholera at Antwerp.

ANTWERP, August 24.—Asiatic cholera prevails here. It is now present at Hamburg, Antwerp and Havre, the great northern European ports.

Another dispatch from Antwerp says: For some little time past there have been a number of suspicious cases of sickness in this city, but the authorities have steadily maintained that the disease was not the dreaded Asiatic cholera. The leading physicians of Antwerp now declare that the disease is the true Asiatic cholera. The disease is now admittedly present in three of the great northern European ports--Hamburg, Antwerp and Havre--and there is a very strong suspicion that the so-called cholera prevalent at Stettin will turn out to be Asiatic cholera. Everything possible will be done to combat the disease, and instructions will be issued by the authorities, informing the people how best to avoid disease. All arrivals at this port from Hamburg, Havre and the Rhine will be subject to one week's quarantine.

Hamburg Steamers Inspected.

ANTWERP, August 24.—Since noon yesterday five persons who were suffering from cholera and were admitted to the hospital died a few hours after their admission. One case of the disease it is declared has appeared on board a steamer from Hamburg. The sanitary board has ordered a most rigorous inspection of all vessels arriving from Hamburg, the Rhine ports and from France.

Precautions by Darmstadt.

LONDON, August 24.—The Times Berlin correspondent says: "The ministry of Darmstadt has ordered a thorough inspection of travelers from France as a precaution against the introduction of cholera at the stations at Mainz, Bingen, Worms and Alseicy."

Jews Detained.

LONDON, August 24.—The Times Paris correspondent says: A novel sight is that presented by the encampment, at the Lyons railway station, of a number of Jews from Odessa, whom steamship lines refuse to take to New York on account of the quarantine there.

Precautions at London.

LONDON, August 24.—The port sanitary committee has ordered that a medical inspection be made of every arrival from Russia and Hamburg. Dirty clothing and all baggage that is suspected of being infected with cholera will be burned.

Berlin's Caution.

BERLIN, August 24.—All goods or luggage arriving here from Hamburg or Antwerp will be subjected to a thorough disinfection, in order to avoid the danger of conveying cholera into this city.

Cases at Altona.

HAMBURG, August 24.—Eighty cases of cholera were reported in Altona to-day, including three cases of Asiatic cholera.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Board of Health Adopts Very Stringent Measures.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 24.—Having been officially notified of the prevalence of cholera in foreign ports, the board of health at a meeting to-day, adopted strong measures to prevent the disease from being introduced into the country through this port.

Hereafter, all vessels arriving from cholera-infected ports will be detained at quarantine until all the baggage, bedding, etc., of the emigrants aboard have been disinfected. The steamship Switzerland, from Antwerp, was the first vessel to arrive from an infected port. The quarantine officials found no sickness aboard and her 700 passengers were permitted to leave the steamer and enter the station where they were examined by the immigration inspectors.

The baggage and bedding of the people in the hold and steerage quarters were not disturbed and will not be until the port physician and medical inspectors determine in what manner the same shall be disinfected.

Boston's Precautions.

BOSTON, August 24.—In view of the rapid spread of cholera in Europe, custom house authorities of Boston to-day issued an order that no rats shall be landed from any European port until examinations are made in each case in order to be assured that they did not come from any cholera infected district until they were thoroughly fumigated in a manner prescribed by the department.

The Heat in Germany.

BERLIN, August 24.—The thermometer registered 89 degrees in the shade here to-day. Many deaths from sunstroke were reported. The heat in east Prussia is most intense. The mercury rose to 95 degrees in Thorn to-day and five deaths were reported there as due to the heat. Fifty soldiers were prostrated by the heat in Dattis to-day. The thermometer indicated 100 degrees at Hamburg to-day, and three persons died from the effects of the heat. The situation in Berlin and Charlottenburg is becoming serious. The supply of water is falling off, and the water is becoming unfit for drinking.

Heat and Lightning.

LONDON, August 24.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "During a thunder storm last evening the musical exhibition building was five times struck by lightning. The damage is not serious. Five deaths were caused here by sun-stroke yesterday."

Gladstone and Labouchere.

LONDON, August 24.—The Associated Press representative here learns that Mr. Gladstone has sent a letter to Mr. Labouchere saying that he alone is responsible for not presenting Mr. Labouchere's name to the queen, and that his reasons for not appointing Mr. Labouchere in nowise reflect upon Mr. Labouchere's public character or services.

Gladstone Nails a Canard.

LONDON, August 24.—In response to inquiries as to the truth of the rumor mentioned by the Chronicle this morning to the effect that Mr. Gladstone would retire from office in the spring, Mr. Gladstone telegraphs from Hawarden that the whole story is utterly groundless.

ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC

Is, How Will Corbett Fight That Man Sullivan?

IF HE ADOPTS MITCHELL'S TACTICS

He Will Not Be the Noble Hero He is Supposed to Be--But He is Fully Expected to Do an Immense Amount of Hugging to Tire Sullivan Out--These Great Questions Are Agitating the Public Mind in New York to the Exclusion of Strike News, the Cholera Scare or the Presidential Situation.

New York, August 24.—The question which is agitating the minds of the public at present is the style of fighting Corbett will adopt in his great battle with John L. Sullivan. None of the big betting men believe that he will stand up in front of Sullivan and attempt to deliver blow for blow. The general impression is that he will follow the Charley Mitchell tactics, and act on the defensive and try to avoid punishment as much as possible in order to tire Sullivan out and get him worried and rattled before going at him. There are men, however, who firmly believe that Corbett is too much of a gentleman to do the "shifty act," and his manliness will induce him to stand up like a stone wall and fight for his life like a hero.

If he is composed of any such noble sentiment as this, and does stand up like a solid wall, it is the general opinion that Sullivan will induce him to change his tactics before the close of the first round, as there is not one person in a thousand who believes Corbett will stand a ghost of a chance with Sullivan if he stands right up and fights him. From the large amount of wrestling Corbett has been doing in his training, and with different big men, it is suspected by Sullivan and his associates that Corbett intends to do an immense amount of hugging and the greater portion of his time will be spent hanging around Sullivan's neck trying the big fellow to death with his weight. It is very much more tiresome to fight a man who is constantly dragging on you than it is one who runs away, as you are liable to whip yourself trying to shake him off, while you can easily wait for the sprinter to come to you.

Sullivan fully expects Corbett to adopt his style of fighting, and therefore has been practicing very carefully on short arm work. He will endeavor to always keep one arm free, and will pump his wrist into Corbett's stomach and ribs as long as he can keep his arm free, and he will commence this short quick punching every time Corbett runs in and clinches. Sullivan, however, thinks Corbett does not amount to much as a fighter, and contemplates winning a very easy victory. He does not expect the fight to last much over six rounds, and in fact will be surprised if it lasts that long. "All the training I need for half these fighters," said Sullivan gruffly, "is a sellist powder."

His backers and seconds, however, look at the matter in a more serious light, and while they expect him to win, they do not anticipate a walkover or even a one sided affair. They have used the greatest kind of care in getting Sullivan in prime condition and the champion was never in such superb trim as he is at present, and if he does not make the fight of his life it will be the most astonishing thing ever heard of in pugilistic circles.

THE WAR IN VENEZUELA.

Crespo Crushes Mendoza and Terminates the Siege of Victoria--Progress of the War.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Herald's Puerto correspondent says: A courier has arrived from Victoria to General Mora, who is at Polito, with advice of the termination of Crespo's siege of the former city and the crushing defeat of Mendoza. Crespo is moving his forces, so says the courier, in the direction of Los Teques. Mora tells the merchants of this city that he is ready to raise the siege of Valencia and re-establish railway traffic the day the Castillo here is delivered into his hands and the municipality officially recognizes Crespo as provisional military chief of the republic.

The Herald's Trinidad, W. I. correspondent says: A new and grave danger confronts the government of Dr. Villegas in addition to the assaults of Crespo's army. This time the danger comes from the west. A story comes to this place, through unusually reliable channels, that Gen. Urdaneta's fleet has sailed into La Guayra and taken possession of the port without serious opposition. He has, it is said, sent a pre-emptory demand for Villegas's resignation. It is further stated that Gen. Urdaneta violated the new laws by boarding the Red "D" line steamer Caracas, at Puerto Cabello, on August 18, and arresting the congressmen of the other party who were trying to make their escape. It is thought that a number of congressmen to leave the country, took this steamer at La Guayra for Curacao, hoping to escape detection but were discovered when the steamer was at Puerto Cabello.

The Herald's Caracas special says: The people here expecting Crespo to attack the city almost any day now. His outposts are in front of Los Teques and his troops threaten Cua again. Unless Monagas heeds the appeal of Villegas for reinforcements from Barcelona, Caracas must soon fall. Congressman Bantley, son of Crespo's well known general, is now imprisoned at Maracaibo by Gen. Urdaneta. He was about to take steamer for New York when he was arrested. Villegas requested that he be detained on a charge that he was on his way to the United States for the purpose of buying arms for the revolutionists.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, showers and thunder storms, cooler, winds shifting to northwest.

For Ohio, showers, clearing by Thursday night, cooler northwest winds.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 76 8 p. m. 91
9 a. m. 81 7 p. m. 85
12 m. 80 90 Weather--Fair.